

VALPARAISO DISASTER GROWS

It is Said That Sixty Per Cent of
The City Has Been De-
stroyed.

NUMBER DEAD IS UNKNOWN.

Relatively the Calamity is Worse Than
San Francisco's—Population in
Hills—Food Scarce.

London, Aug. 19.—In a cable from Valparaiso without a date the correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Sixty per cent of this city has been completely destroyed. The death roll is very heavy. There were 82 shocks during Thursday night and there have been 36 more since then. The tremors will continue. One hundred thousand people are homeless and destitute. Water is giving out. Surrounding towns have been destroyed, and the railroad has been cut."

WORSE THAN SAN FRANCISCO.

Valparaiso, Aug. 19, via Galveston.—Proportionately the catastrophe here is considered greater than that which struck San Francisco. Valparaiso and neighboring towns are wrecked and partially burned and in all the towns of the concaque valley conditions are similar. In the southern portion of Chile severe shocks were felt at Talcahuano, Concepcion, Talca and Zozne, but there the disaster was not appalling. As yet no accurate news has been received from Santiago, although a courier is shortly expected.

Quakes occur from time to time, but are steadily diminishing in force. As to the dead and wounded an accurate estimate is as yet impossible, but it is believed that the former will exceed 1,000 in this and surrounding towns. The authorities here have the situation well in hand and have assumed distribution of food. Couriers have been dispatched both north and south for troops. Provisions and thousands of tons of flour, wheat and rice are held in stores here and about. It is not believed a food famine will occur.

Martial law has ruled in Valparaiso since the first day of the shocks and the entire population is camping in the open. The only who working is a subterranean and sea cables of Central South American companies, which miraculously escaped undamaged.

LOSS ENORMOUS.

Valparaiso, Chile, Aug. 19.—At 7:32 o'clock last Thursday evening Valparaiso experienced an earthquake of great severity and during that night 82 shocks were felt.

Most of the buildings of the city are either burned or damaged. The loss will be enormous, probably reaching \$150,000,000. Two thousand persons killed is considered to be a fair estimate of the casualties.

Viena del Mar, three miles from Valparaiso and having a population of over 10,000; Quiriqui, 25 miles to the southwest with a population of 25,000; Santa Lúcia, 15 miles to the northwest with a population of 4,500; Quillota, 25 miles to the northwest with a population of 10,000, and villages all around were destroyed.

Most of the damage was due to fire. Fires started immediately after the first shock. The whole population is sleeping in the hills, the parks or the streets.

Food is very scarce. Milk costs two Chilean dollars a liter, and it is almost impossible to obtain meat, even at high prices.

The railways are all destroyed. Rain, which began to fall immediately after the first shock, stopped an hour afterward. The nights are very cold and windy, and the people sleeping in the open are suffering greatly.

The captain of a steamship which has arrived from San Francisco says the situation here is worse than that following the disaster at San Francisco.

DAMAGE AT SANTIAGO.

Santiago de Chile, Aug. 19.—It is known that eight lives were lost in this city by the earthquake, but it is believed that many persons were killed by the falling buildings, and that their bodies will be discovered later. Several persons became so panic-stricken during the tremblings of the earth that they threw themselves from the balconies of their homes and were killed. The fires which followed the earthquake in this city were unusually extensive, but while they lasted they added greatly to the terror of the people.

As all telegraph and telephone lines were more or less damaged, the exact situation throughout the country is not yet known, but advice has been received to the effect that the towns of Viña del Mar and Casablanca were entirely destroyed, and that San Felipe, Baños de Terren, San Fernando, Quillota and San Antonio and many villages are in ruins. All railway service in the central zone is either interrupted entirely or greatly delayed, and commerce is practically at a standstill.

In the city of Santiago much damage was done. Many public buildings, particularly churches, were dismantled. The buildings of congress, the municipal buildings, the normal school, the courts, the Petrusan legation, the residence of President Rios, the central market, the prefecture of police and the National Telephone office all were seriously damaged. The lines of the electric tramway system and electric light wires were short-circuited, interrupting street car traffic and plunging the city into darkness. The scenes at the hospitals and prisons during the excitement were distressing in the extreme. The prisoners tried to escape from the jails in the hope that they might reach a place of safety, and prison guards were obliged to fire into the air in order to intimidate and quiet their panic-stricken charges.

There have been several return shocks of slight intensity. These shocks have served to continue the state of public alarm and a state of

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panic still prevails. The astronomical observatory, however, has given out a statement to the effect that it does not appear possible that there will be a repetition of the severe shocks. Last night many persons slept in the open air in the public squares and streets. The government has taken steps to restore order. An inspection of all houses left standing has been ordered, and directions have been issued for the distribution of relief supplies to those in need. A troop of cavalry has been sent to re-establish communication with Valparaiso.

The alarming news first received by the government from Valparaiso as to the situation in that city has not been confirmed, but it is known that numerous buildings in the vicinity of the port were destroyed and that there have been severe fires in the Alameda quarter. The mayor of Valparaiso sent word that he did not know the number of killed or injured, but he believed that they were numerous. Firemen left Santiago yesterday for Valparaiso to aid in extinguishing the fires there. The customs house in Valparaiso is reported to be burning. Several travelers who have just arrived here from Valparaiso say that reports of the situation in that city were exaggerated.

An employee of the telegraph service sent word from Suito, near Valparaiso, that the small houses were severely damaged, and that the Spanish-Italian bank was destroyed by the earthquake. A traveler who came here by express train tells that when the train was near La Vega, about half way between Valparaiso and Santiago, the cars were shaken violently and the engine nearly left the track. A stop was made and the terrified passengers alighted. Later they proceeded to La Lina, which they found in almost total ruins.

All lines of railway to the north and the line of Tacna are greatly damaged. In the city of Santiago a majority of the victims of the disaster were residents of the poorer sections of the city, where many small houses were thrown to the ground. Several deaths from nervous excitement and heart disease are reported.

CONSERVATION REIGNS.

London, Aug. 19.—In a dispatch from Santiago de Chile, dated Aug. 19, the correspondent of the Tribune says: "Conservation reigns here. All business has been suspended. The people are bivouacking in the public squares."

"It is announced officially that 55 persons have been killed and hundreds wounded. Buildings in every block have been damaged. The prisoners in the jails mutilated, but were not injured. The people of Cerro Santa Lucia, a precipitous hill in the center of the city, have partly collapsed. The archbishop's palace, the ministry of the interior, the palace of congress, the buildings of the municipality, the national library, the university and the military barracks all were severely damaged, as also were several churches. The cathedral, however, was not injured. The damage here is estimated at \$6,000,000. The people have been forbidden to enter the churches, the schools or the theaters."

ACCOUNTS EXAGGERATED.

Santiago, Chile, Aug. 19.—The latest news brought in here by refugees from Valparaiso contradicts some of the first exaggerated statements from the city, but shows, however, that the catastrophe was unusually severe. Senator Groz, one of the refugees, relates that the first shock in Valparaiso was very prolonged and threw the entire city into indescribable panic. People crowded the streets and the squares crying and lamenting. The first shock also threw down a number of buildings. The second shock was more severe and resulted in the crumbling of most of the buildings in the Alameda quarter.

Immediately after the second shock the entire city was plunged into terrifying darkness. This, however, did not last long, for the scene of destruction was soon lit up by the fires that broke out in this quarter. The light from the flames, Senator Groz continues, came as a welcome relief to the darkness. The people were in a state of terror, many believing that the end of the world had come.

Among the buildings destroyed were the Victoria theater, the Bella Vista railroad station and the Club de Septiembre. Most of the severe damage was done on the lower ground reclaimed from the sea.

The Church of the Espiritu Santo and the Church of La Marced, as well as a large part of the buildings on Victoria street, were destroyed. Masses of material blocked the streets. The known dead do not exceed 100, according to the best estimates. Among the dead is the wife of Admiral Montt.

The hill surrounding Valparaiso suffered but slightly. More than 60,000 persons have taken refuge there.

That portion of the city where are the customs house and the city hall was not seriously damaged. A large majority of the houses are not fit for habitation. The storehouses of the customs house are almost totally destroyed.

The water pipes of the city were broken and the water poured through the streets. There is even lack of

water for drinking purposes. Provisions are lacking and hunger is beginning to make itself felt.

The government has ordered its warships stationed at Talcahuano to bring at once to Valparaiso the most needed necessities of life.

The people of Valparaiso are utterly exhausted. They are awaiting the re-establishment of the railway service to leave the city.

SUN SPOT THEORY.

London, Aug. 20.—Most of the private dispatches received in London concerning the disaster in Chile give the impression that the earthquake was less serious than at first reported. They are, however, all very brief and mostly of a personal nature.

The Chilean legation has received no official advice, but over a score of telegrams from residents of Valparaiso and Santiago have reached the legation through friends of officials living in London. All these are cheerful in tone and indicate that the loss of life was not so serious as the initial reports indicate.

Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer, director of the solar physics observatory, Kensington, in an interview, said it was a remarkable fact that the earthquakes at San Francisco and Valparaiso synchroized with sun spot maximum, and that in 1904, when there were many serious earthquakes, the same conditions obtained. It was not yet fully known whether there were laws controlling the recurrence of earthquakes.

Sir Joseph continued: It was a point certainly worthy of investigation, but such investigation would involve expense. The chief work in this direction, he added, was now being carried on by Germans.

FIVE HUNDRED DEAD.

Santiago, Chile, Aug. 20.—Five hundred persons are dead at Valparaiso as a result of the earthquake shocks according to the latest advice based on the reports of refugees who reached this city this morning.

The monetary loss at Valparaiso runs into the millions. Six or eight other cities have been destroyed. The railroad, street railway, telegraph and phone systems are thoroughly demolished.

The known dead in this city number 20. Madame Montt, wife of Admiral Montt, who was reported killed, is alive, but seriously injured. It is expected that the street railway and lighting systems in this city will be restored today.

PANIC SUBSIDING.

Lima, Peru, Aug. 20.—The latest news from Valparaiso is to the effect that the panic is subsiding. The mansion of Mr. Edwards is about the only building remaining on Victoria street. It is estimated that the number of dead in Valparaiso will reach 1,000. The dead in other places are:

At Quillota, 30; Limache, 170, and Petorca 11.

Among the killed at Valparaiso were the directors of the Lyceum, Charles Hosselman, and family.

CONDITIONS BETTER.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 20.—The cut-off in the Santiago telegraph line has been repaired and hundreds of private messages have been received here, revealing everything in a satisfactory condition there and say the people are not alarmed.

Refugees who are arriving at Santiago from Valparaiso on horseback, who left the city during the worst panic bring wild stories concerning the number of deaths by the earthquake and fire. These refugees say the deaths number 10,000, and that there are 60,000 refugees in the mountains.

A reign of terror prevails and there are horrifying reports in all parts of the city. The squares are full of people who have been driven from their homes. Thousands are praying in the streets and many have gone mad.

The only name yet given of any of the dead is that of Senator Frederick Varca, a prominent leader of the radical party.

Only one small section of the port works was saved, the buildings of the Chile and Tarapaca bank, and the newspaper El Terrestre known to have been destroyed. The report seems to be confirmed also that the custom house has been destroyed.

The government has declared an indefinite period of mourning. One rumor, which is not confirmed and is believed to be untrue, is that the dead number 11,000 and the injured 60,000.

Public relief subscriptions were opened in Buenos Ayres today. The Jockey club gave 10,000 pesos. The Argentine government will pass an appropriation for the relief of the sufferers.

USING DYNAMITE.

Rio De Janeiro, Aug. 19.—The free use of dynamite, according to dispatches received here, was very effective against the progress of the fire at Valparaiso. The firemen, exhausted by the flames were finally subdued. Hundreds of people took refuge on the ships in the harbor. It is stated that a new danger is threatened by the volcano. Woni, which has become very active.

There are indications from the reports received that the earthquake caused great damage throughout the Andean region. It is probable that there has been considerable loss of life and destruction of property at remote points which have not yet been heard from. All of Chile was apparently affected by the shocks as well as numerous points in Argentina in the vicinity of the Andes.

THOUSANDS PERISHED.

Paris, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres confirms the reports of the destruction of Valparaiso. It says 11,000 persons perished. The fire which followed the earthquake prevented the rescue of the victims. The Hotel Ingles collapsed, burying all its occupants.

A cable dispatch to the Herald from Lima, Aug. 19 says: A subscription has been started at Iquique and will be started at Guayaquil and Lima for the victims of the earthquake in Chile. Among the victims at Valparaiso are Rector Lyceio, Charles Hosselman and family, Deputy Ramon Leon Silva, Enrique Blanco, and Robert Courts and family.

DROWNED IN THE
SURF AT LONG BEACH.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 19.—A boisterous surf, accompanied by a dangerous undertow, along the southern California beach resorts this afternoon took the life of one swimmer and nearly caused a second tragedy.

Henry Newington was drowned off the foot of Golden avenue, Long Beach. He had gone in swimming with a friend and the latter's small son, while the women of their party sat on the sands and watched them tumbling about. Both men suddenly realized that they were being swept beyond their depth and called out to each other. The friend, though greatly weakened, succeeded in reaching shore and gave the alarm, but he was too late. Just as a lifeboat put out to Newington's rescue a big breaker took him off his feet and buried him under tons of water. He was not seen again, nor was his body recovered.

At Venice, Pa., a swimmer of Los Angeles, a powerful man and an excellent swimmer, left the protection of the breakwater and swam to a point half a mile from shore. There he became entangled in the rough breakers, and his frantic struggles were seen by people on the pier, who notified the bath house life guards. While one of these, Ed Burns, with three or four other persons, struck out to rescue Conway, the latter's father, mother, brother and sister were in the water, and he was cheered them on. All of the rescuers but Burns turned back. He finally rescued Conway after the drowning man had sunk twice. Burns had to subdue Conway by force before he could bring him to shore. Five thousand people cheered the guard when he staggered ashore with his unconscious burden. Conway weighs 200 pounds. Bureau 140.

TWELVE PERSONS LOSE THEIR LIVES

In Water Around New York. Most
Of Them Being Bath-
ers.

SOME HEROIC RESCUES MADE.

Swimmers Imperilled Their Lives to
Rescue Others, Thus Saving
Many.

New York, Aug. 19.—Twelve persons lost their lives in the waters about New York today. Most of the victims were bathers. A number of heroic rescues of imperilled swimmers were made and these reduced what otherwise would have been a much larger death list.

Three persons were drowned in a group near Manhattan Beach in a manner that could not be ascertained and the police of the Coney Island station are conducting an investigation. The only eyewitness to the drowning disappeared.

The victims in this instance were Morris Groves, Martin Anderson and an unknown bather, 20 years of age. Harshold Sellers, 25 years of age, was drowned while diving with his father from a launch in Jamaica bay. The father dived frantically in the hope of rescuing his son and continued to plunge into the water until he became unconscious from exhaustion and was with difficulty rescued and resuscitated.

William O'Keefe, 24 years of age, was drowned in Gravesend bay, becoming exhausted while swimming far from the shore. John Hissinki, 9 years old, of Jersey City, was drowned while swimming in the Hudson river. William Hill, 26 years old, of Long Island City, while swimming in the East river, became ill and was drowned. The bodies of two unknown men were found floating this afternoon in the East river. One was supposed to be the captain of a sand barge.

Albert Hagenborn, 26 years old, of Brooklyn, was killed tonight when he dived from a balcony 20 feet high into five feet of water in the swimming tank at a pleasure park in Coney Island. His neck was broken.

Edward Moore, 7 years old, was drowned in the Hudson while trying to climb aboard a barge. Even Remsen, 55 years old, was drowned off Yonkers.

SEVEN PEOPLE DROWNED.

Minneapolis, Aug. 19.—The water claimed seven victims in the head of the lakes region today.

While bathing at Lake Minnetonka, near here, Ralph Strole, aged 22, and a man named Baker were seized with cramps and were drowned.

Frank Zutter, aged 23, and his brother, William, aged 21, while bathing near Kibbing got beyond their depth and sank.

The 16-year-old son of Harry Thom, seven miles north of Alkin, was drowned in St. Louis bay in the sight of a number of companions.

W. B. Peck was drowned at Solon Springs, Wis., in the presence of his two young daughters.

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